The National Commission for Women (NCW) formulated a Code of Conduct for Workplace, putting dow the Supreme Court's guidelines mentioned above in a simple manner. This has been circulated to all stake holders.

The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 has been amended to include sexual harassment as a misconduct. Amendments have been made to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 so that the sexual harassment of women at workplace in the private sector could constitute an offence for which a workman is liable for diciplinary action.

Necessary instruction have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to all State Labour Secretaries asking them to take suitable action to apply the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 to small establishments like call centres and shops in the unorganized sector.

Setting up of more courts

*392. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has recently emphasized the need for a court, at least of Judicial Magistrate 1st class (JMIC) cum Civil Judge (Junior Division), within a radius of 25-30 kms. For speedy disposal of cases and for convenience of the public;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether the involvement of senior citizens and the help of village elders would also be taken for speedy settlement of cases; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Chief Justice of India has been emphasizing the need to increase the judicial man power in subordinate courts. In recent letters dated 7th April, 2008 he has desired that additional courts for trial of corruption cases investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation and more family courts be set up.

(b) The matter is under consideration with the Government.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to © above.

Shortage of teachers in schools

†*393. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of teachers in a large number of schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether some primary schools have only one teacher;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether it is also a fact that education of students is getting affected due to shortage of teachers; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) As per the Selected Educational Statistics for 2005-06, the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stage is 46,34,33 and 34 respectively. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement. *(See* below).

As per District Information System for Education (DISE) data for 2006-07 complied by National University of Educational Planning and Administration, 11.76% schools at primary level have only one teacher.

Under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Programme upto 2007-08, 11.30 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned for improving the pupil teacher ratios and to improve the quality of education.

Statement

State-wise details of Pupil Teacher Ratio at Primary, Upper Primary, secondary and higher secondary stage.

SI. No.	Name of State	Pupil Teacher Ratio			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	30	34	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	26	30
3.	Assam	45	15	19	24
4.	Bihar	104	78	58	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	38	38	39	27
6.	Goa	32	33	10	17
7.	Gujarat	34	38	31	39
8.	Haryana	42	26	26	26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23	15	30	27
10.	J&K	32	15	11	14
11.	Jharkhand	79	63	52	29
12.	Karnataka	28	34	32	47
13.	Kerala	27	26	27	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49	33	36	16
15.	Maharashtra	37	36	35	4J
16.	Manipur	31	21	25	22
17.	Meghalaya	46	18	27	23
18.	Mizoram	25	11	11	12
19.	Nagaland	20	16	24	31

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	42	38	23	37
21.	Punjab	44	20	28	30
22.	Rajasthan	47	31	23	29
23.	Sikkim	22	27	11	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	34	25	26	32
25.	Tripura	36	19	27	26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57	35	60	45
27.	Uttarakhand	24	17	15	28
28.	West Bengal	50	62	58	51
29.	A&N Islands	19	17	19	22
30.	Chandigarh	40	10	29	27
31.	D&N Haveli	55	48	39	29
32.	Daman & Diu	40	34	17	49
33.	Delhi	45	30	33	32
34.	Lakshadweep	24	18	17	20
35.	Puducherry	26	20	25	30
	TOTAL	46	34	33	34

Implementation of the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act

*394. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DVELOPMENT be pleased to state:'

(a) whether Government has undertaken a review regarding implementation of the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the country;

(b) if so, the assessment, in brief, regarding its implementation, State-wise;

(c) the number of Women Protection Officers appointed under the Act, State-wise, giving percentage *viz.-a-viz.* Men Protection Officers;

(d) whether any representations have been received from male organizations suggesting amendments to the Act; and

(e) if so, the nature of the amendments proposed and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of action initiated by the State and UTs for the implementation of the Act as available with the Ministry is enclosed as Statement *(See* below). Information on Women Protection Officers *vis-a-vis* Men Protection Officers appointed under the Act will be collected from the States/UTs and laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) Representations have been received from the Male organisations against the Act but do not contain suggestions to amend the Act.